一、TOEFL 考试须知

TOEFL,中文音译 托福。它是英文 Test of English as a Foreign Language 的简称。这种考试的目的是测试来自非英语国家学生的英语水平，即检验非英语国家学生在准备进入美国的大学或研究所学习之前，是否具备接受讲义或考试的英语能力。 TOEFL考试是由美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处（ETS,全名为 Education Testing Service)主办的。举办这种考试始于 1963 年,迄今已 20 多年。在考核、测定非英语国家学生英语水平及其所掌握语言的熟练程度方面，有一定的科学性和权威性。因而在北美（包括美国和加拿大），约有 2000 多所院校将学生的 TOEFL 考试成绩，作为是否批准非英语国家学生来本国留学的主要依据之一。同时， TOEFL 考试成绩也是美国和加拿大各大学向留学生授予奖学金的依据。

目前所举办的 TOEFL 考试的基本内容有三大部分。

第一部分：听力理解(Listening Comprehension） 。这部分的主要目的是测验考生听讲英语的理解能力。第二部分：语法结构和书面表达(Structure and Written Expression） 。这部分的主要目的是测验考生对基本语法知识的掌握程度和书面表达能力。第三部分：词汇和阅读理解(Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension)。这部分的主要目的是测验考生对词汇的掌握程度及对非专业性阅读材料的理解能力。

TOEFL考试采用多项选择方式（multiple-choice format)。考 生要在大约 105 分钟的时间之内解答 150 个试题。第一部分约 30分钟,第二部分 25分钟,第三部分 45 分钟。在全部约 150分钟(二个半小时)的 TOEFL 考试时间内的其余约 45 分钟,是发卷、填表、答题准备、收卷等其他辅助事项的时间。TOEFL 考试试题的三大部

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

分中，又各自包括若干小部分。在每一部分试题的前面都有关于本部分试题的说明和答题要求，包括例题及其标准答案。考生在回答每一部分试题之前，务必要搞清楚答题要求。

TOEFL 考试进行中间，监考人员会清楚地向考生讲明白什么时间开始答某一部分试题、所允许的答题的时间限制，以及什么时间继续答下一部分试题。考生要认真听监考人员的讲解，并迅速、仔细地回答试题，绝不能在某一具体题目上耽搁过多的时间，以免贻误解答其它试题的时间。考生如果在限定的时间内提前答完某一部分试题，只能检查这一部分试题的答案。既不允许提前解答下一部分试题，也不允许再翻回去检查早已结束的前一部分试题的答案。

在考试过程中，考生一定会感到某些试题比另外一些试题难解答。但是请考生务必注意，一定要坚持，而且应该每道试题都解答。因为，考生的最后成绩是根据正确答案的多少计算的。如果考生对某道试题的答案没有把握，也要确切写清一种答案；即使对某道试题根本不会，也要猜测一种答案写上也就是说，考生应该把全部试题的答案写出，因为按规定错误的答案也不倒减分。猜测答案的结果虽然说明不了考生的真正英语水平，但对考生的成绩是有利的。

TOEFL 考试的试卷分两部分，即试题本和答题纸两部分。考生在解答试题时，不能将答案标在试题本中，而务必将答案标在答题纸上。同时，考生在往答题纸上标答案时还必须注意以下几个问题：

1. 答题必须使用中软(2 号或 HB)铅笔；

2. 认真选择各题的正确答案，然后仔细地在答题纸上找到相应的椭圆形，并将其全部涂黑。务必注意使所涂椭圆形的号数与原试题的号数一致；

3. 每道试题只允许标一个答案。务必注意答题纸上的行数，切勿窜行、错行（建议考生在答题时用试卷代尺比齐再动笔，以免窜

行）；

4. 必须把所选定的椭圆形彻底涂黑，使圆内原有的英文字母完全看不出来。因为计算机在判阅试卷时往往对涂得淡的标记、或未涂满的标记辨认不清，因而出现误判。这样就不能准确地计算分数，会影响考生的成绩。

TOEFL 考试是一种程序复杂，而且要求极其严格的考试。因此，考生在参加考试之前，要注意了解并切实掌握有关考试的程序和各项规定。一旦进入考场后，切勿搞错考试程序或违犯考试的有关禁令，以免被取消考试资格 .或导致考试成绩作废，使前功尽弃。下面将 TOEFL 考试的考场须知作简要介绍：

1. 考生进入考场后，一切行动必须 服从主考人的统一指挥。未经主考人批准而擅自行动者， 主考人 有权视情节轻重予以警告或取消该考生的考试资格；

2. 考生不得将试题本或答题纸带出考场；

3. 考生不得试图由人代考或互相传递任何物品以及交头接耳；

4. 考生未经告知不得擅自拆封试卷、抢先阅读试卷和提前动笔答题(在前一组考题答卷时间内,先 行答后一组试题也不允许）；

5. 考生不得携带字（词）典或书箱，不得夹带任何纸本进入考场；

6. 考生在考场内，无论任何情况下都不得誊写试题和答案；

7. 考生不得在试题本或答题纸上随意涂改或批注；

8. 考生进入考场后，中途不得外出，不得做出任何违禁举动。

目前，我国通常在每年度的 8 月、10 月、1 月和 5 月分别举办一次 TOEFL 考试。除前述 三 大部分内容外,在 10 月和 5 月的考试中还增考了写作。写作部分设在听力 部分之前先考，同时增加考试时间 30 分钟。作文纸和答题纸连在起，作文纸上印有作文题目。考试正式开始以后，主考人首先放录音录音中就告知考生，“ 现在开始将作文纸打开，写好姓名、日期等项内容。然后开始动笔写

作 ”。此时开始计算时间,满 30 分钟后，主考人宣布将作文纸收回。在第二次放录音时，就开始进行正常的考试。顺便提请考生注意，通常在增考写作部分时，有些考生往往是先写草稿，再往作文纸上抄。但有时还未抄完时间已到，作文纸便被主考人收回。这样的结果，不仅会影响考生的成绩，而且也直接影响考生的考试情绪和信心，使后几部分考试受情绪影响。因此，考生自己必须准确地把握好时间。

二、TOEFL 真题精解

1. 1985 年 5 月 TOEFL 真题精解

(1) 标准试题

SECTION I
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Part A

Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short statement. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

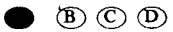
After you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test book marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I — Sample Answer

You will hear:



You will read: (A) John does better in his studies than James.

(B) James is bigger than his brother John.

(C) John has only one brother.

(D) The teacher likes James better than John.

Sentence (A), "John does better in his studies than James," means most nearly the same as the statement "John is a better student than his brother James." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Example II — Sample Answer

You will hear:



You will read: (A) The traffic isn' t bad today.

(B) The trucks weigh a lot.

(C) There are a lot of trucks on the highway.

(D) The highway has been closed to heavy trucks.

Sentence (C), "There are a lot of trucks on the highway," is closest in meaning to the sentence "The truck traffic on this highway is so heavy I can barely see where I' m going." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

1. (A) Will you be traveling tomorrow?

   (B) Who will be with you tomorrow?

   (C) What are your plans for tomorrow?

   (D) Do you have to do it tomorrow?

2. (A) The laboratory was warmer yesterday.

(B) It isn't necessary to keep the laboratory warm.

(C) The laboratory was too cold.

(D) It wasn't much colder in the laboratory.

3. (A) The doctor recommended eating fresh fruits daily.

(B) You ought to eat fresh dates.

(C) The doctor said you should chew the fruit.

(D) You should always rest after eating.

4. (A) He said there was no charge for students to see the film.

(B) He went to the show with three of the students.

(C) The students' moving bill was three hundred dollars.

(D) The students all visited him in their free time.

5. (A) I lost my own notes.

(B) Jack rewrote the notice.

(C) Jack noticed what I did.

(D) I lent my notes to Jack.

6. (A) You're allowed to take another graduate course instead of that one.

(B) It's possible that course will be offered to graduate students.

(C) That one, of course, is only for graduates.

(D) You may teach that course for another graduate student, if you like.

7. (A) Brian lectured on fossil formation.

(B) Brian talked to the geologist.

(C) Brian knows who the geologist is.

(D) Brian gave away some fossils.

8. (A) The professor will never accuse anyone.

(B) The professor will accept absolutely no excuses.

(C) What excuse has the professor ever used?

(D) What will the professor ever accept?

9. (A) Both Jim and Anne worked fast.

(B) Anne always did the same work as Jim.

(C) Jim finished the job before Anne did.

(D) Anne said Jim would finish soon.

10. (A) Jane is allowed to use part of the lounge.

(B) Jane is probably eating the rest of her lunch.

(C) Maybe Jane is lining the rest of it.

(D) Perhaps Jane is in the lounge taking a rest.

11. (A) Have you seen the territory yet?

(B) The scene is really frightening, isn't it?

(C) The view is truly beautiful.

(D) The view is blocked by all the traffic.

12. (A) We shouldn't be cross with anyone.

(B) The people who never come shouldn't complain.

(C) Those who fail to attend classes should be reprimanded.

(D) We ought to eliminate the names of those who are never here.

13. (A) He has always lived in an apartment.

(B) He likes most of the students here.

(C) He's an exceptional student.

(D) He works in a department store.

14. (A) She didn't remember picking up her passport.

(B) She didn't forget to pick up her passport after all.

(C) It took her only a minute to pick up her passport.

(D) She remembered to ask who had picked up her passport.

15. (A) Construction began on the new building.
(B) The sign to the playing field was broken.
(C) The design was truly unusual.
(D) The building collapsed soon after being built.

16. (A) I had a dish of gelatin on my birthday.
(B) I received a present from Andrea.
(C) Andrea gave me an antique lamp.
(D) Andrea found yellowed dishes in the attic.

17. (A) Carl spent just seventy-five dollars.
(B) Carl borrowed it from his friend who models.
(C) Carl could have gotten a newer one.
(D) Carl could have saved seventy-five dollars.

18. (A) I was too self- conscious to greet them.
(B) I said hello and felt embarrassed.
(C) I never saw the group in the hall.
(D) I' ve never been embarrassed about staring at people.

19. (A) Marshall' s has cheap bread.
(B) Marshall' s bed coverings are inexpensive.
(C) The clothes were spread all over the bed.
(D) Many different kinds of bread are there.

20. (A) He' s the only one who won' t go with us.
(B) He just won' t go to school.
(C) He' ll probably study in several locations.
(D) He' s particular about where he goes to school.

Part B

Directions: In Part B you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Example I

Sample Answer

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ●

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Read a book.

(B) Write a composition.

(C) Talk about a problem.

(D) Listen to the radio.

From the conversation you know that the assignment is to listen to a radio program and be ready to talk about it. The best answer, then, is (D), "Listen to the radio." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

21. (A) She doesn't want him to smoke.

(B) She doesn't smell any smoke.

(C) She doesn't have a cigarette for him.

(D) She doesn't smoke much.

22. (A) Go right into the office.

(B) Come back at four.

(C) Wait a short time.

(D) Change the appointment.

23. (A) The new teacher is sick.

(B) He hasn't met the teacher yet.

(C) There are three new teachers.

(D) He didn't like the teacher.

24. (A) Moving into a different office in the department.

(B) Taking a day off from studying.

(C) Joining the other students in the department.

(D) Finding more students to help with the move.

25. (A) He should look for a battery at the drugstore.

(B) The drugstore may not be open at this hour.

(C) He should have tried the radio earlier.

(D) She doesn't know how to open the radio.

26. (A) Get off the floor.

(B) Go out.

(C) Stand up.

(D) Hang up.

27. (A) He works for that journal now.

(B) He hasn't read the journal before.

(C) He can't find his copy of the journal.

(D) He likes the issues discussed in that journal.

28. (A) The man should learn to slow down.

(B) The man is always tired lately.

(C) They aren't going very fast.

(D) They aren't going to be on time.

29. (A) It's a very long one.

(B) It should take place as planned.

(C) The arrangements are uncertain so far.

(D) It was canceled on Friday.

30. (A) Buy a more recent program.

(B) Read in a well-lit place.

(C) Attend a later performance.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

(D) Go immediately to their seats.

31. (A) He thinks the woman would like to swim.
(B) He wants the woman to make some plans.
(C) He has already gone swimming.
(D) He has his suitcase packed.

32. (A) She prefers the stadium.
(B) She agrees with the man.
(C) The light isn' t bright enough.
(D) The dining room isn' t large enough.

33. (A) He was an adopted child.
(B) He is a photographer.
(C) He is used to outdoor activities.
(D) He wants to learn about wildlife in the mountains.

34. (A) She doesn' t feel that now is the right time.
(B) She wonders if they really need to do it .
(C) She' s writing her seminar presentation now.
(D) She' s suggesting that they talk immediately.

35. (A) The man shouldn' t expect her to go along.
(B) She doesn' t think she has enough money.
(C) She' ll go even though the movie is bad.
(D) The man should count the number of people going.

Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks and conversations. After each talk or conversation, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken just one time. They

will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard . Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to this sample talk.

You will hear:

Now look at the following example.

You will hear:

You will read: (A) By plane.
(B) By ship.
(C) By train.
(D) By bus.

Sample Answer
Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

The best answer to the question "How did people generally arrive at Ellis Island?" is (B), "By ship." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

You will hear:

You will read: (A) New immigrants.
(B) International traders.
(C) Fishermen.
(D) Tourists.

Sample Answer
Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ●

The best answer to the question "Who visits Ellis Island today?" is (D), "Tourists." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

36. (A) Why the man must take a science course.
(B) Which science teachers are the best.

(C) Which science course the man should take.

(D) Which science courses the woman has taken.

37. (A) First.

(B) Second.

(C) Third.

(D) Fourth.

38. (A) He's thinking of becoming a science major.

(B) He wants to study medicine after he graduates.

(C) His parents insist that he take one.

(D) The school requires it for graduation.

39. (A) Geology.

(B) Chemistry.

(C) Physics.

(D) Math.

40. (A) He has heard the teacher is poor.

(B) It won' t fit in his schedule.

(C) He did badly in it in high school.

(D) The labs are too time-consuming.

41. (A) It requires too much math for him.

(B) It is too hard for non-science majors.

(C) Cutting up animals makes him feel ill.

(D) The labs meet at the same time as his drama course.

42. (A) Astronomy.

(B) Physics.

(C) Chemistry.

(D) Biology.

43. (A) The Mississippi.

(B) The Detroit.

(C) The Chicago.

(D) The Hudson.

44. (A) Agricultural products.

(B) Manufactured goods.

(C) Settlers.

(D) Farm animals.

45. (A) It was the starting point for all roads going west.

(B) It had a deeper harbor than other Atlantic seaports.

(C) It was a distribution center for the inland waterway system.

(D) It had plenty of good housing available.

46. (A) Railroads.
(B) Highways.
(C) Wagon trails.
(D) Sea routes.

47. (A) Travel by water was less comfortable.
(B) The canals were seldom located near cities.
(C) It was more dangerous to travel by water.
(D) The waterways were often frozen in the winter.

48. (A) National unity.
(B) Cheap transportation.
(C) The decline of Atlantic seaports.
(D) Movement of the population.

49. (A) In the early 1800′ s.
(B) In the mid-1800′ s.
(C) In the late 1800′ s.
(D) In the early 1900′ s.

50. (A) The role of inland waterways in the nation's growth.
(B) The development of New York City as a seaport.
(C) The growth of the railroads.
(D) The disappearance of the canal system.

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time-25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Directions: Questions 1—15 are incomplete sentences. Four words or

phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), are given beneath each sentence. You are to choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I

Sample Answer

Mt. Hood ____ in the state of Oregon.



(A) although

(B) and

(C) is

(D) which

In English, the sentence should read, "Mt. Hood is in the state of Oregon." Therefore, you should choose (C).

Example II

Sample Answer

____ most important event in San Francisco's history was the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1906.



(A) The

(B) It was the

(C) That the

(D) There was a

In English, the sentence should read, "The most important event in San Francisco's history was the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1906." Therefore, you should choose (A).

As soon as you understand the directions, begin work on the questions.

1. Some mammals migrate to warmer areas when ____

(A) it comes winter

(B) does winter come

(C) winter comes

(D) comes winter

2. A legislative body has the power not only to pass new laws, ____ repeal laws that have been passed earlier.
   (A) to
   (B) but also to
   (C) and to
   (D) in order to

3. Freezing is at present one of the ____ of preserving meats and vegetables.
   (A) most methods are important
   (B) methods most important
   (C) most important methods
   (D) most are important methods

4. A widespread species, roundworms even thrive on the peaks of mountains and ____
   (A) at the bottoms of the oceans
   (B) there are the bottoms of the oceans
   (C) the bottoms of the oceans do
   (D) which the bottoms of the oceans

5. A vacuum is a space that ____ matter in it.
   (A) minus
   (B) lacking
   (C) not having
   (D) has no

6. Anesthetics are used ____ insensitivity to pain during surgical operations.
   (A) the cause
   (B) to cause
   (C) cause of
   (D) causing

7. The life span of a sunfish is short, ____ ten years.
   (A) more seldom than
   (B) more than seldom
   (C) seldom more than
   (D) seldom than more

8. Some feeds, such as pasture grasses, hay and silage crops, and certain cereal grains are ____ cattle and hogs.
   (A) farming specifically for

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com